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THE
HISTORY
OF
New-Hampshire,
VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned, are republished for the information of all persons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) shall be possessed of WINES.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any Wines, which shall be granted by a Collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said Wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such Wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, containing Wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, Wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall *prior* to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection, at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the Wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong. the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package containing such Wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have Wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the Wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited." (ept29)

WHEREAS it appears, by the proceedings in a certain cause now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein William Webb is the plaintiff, and John Porker (the executor of Thomas Bradley, deceased) is the defendant—that HENRY WEBB was put out apprentice by the Greenwich School, for the sea service, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and sailed from England in the year 1776, to some part of North-America, in the ship or vessel called the Artemissa, Captain Llewellyn, formerly a Spanish Trader, and at that time a Navy Victualler or Transport, in his Majesty's service. And whereas it appears that the said Henry Webb deserted and run away from the said ship or vessel, and entered on board a certain privateer or vessel, called the Revenge, or Vengeance Privateer, of which one John Dean was then master or commander, then lying in New-York, in North-America; and that the said Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, sailed from New-York aforesaid to Savannah, and arrived at such last mentioned place in or about the month of March, 1780. and sailed from thence in the said month of March, or in the month of April following, to some port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and that in the Month of May, 1780, the said ship or vessel was seen at Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, but the said Henry Webb hath not since been heard of, and is supposed to be dead, it having been reported that the Tender belonging to the said ship or vessel called the Vengeance, which ship was then commanded by Captain Knowles, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabout (and among whom the said Henry Webb is supposed to be one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.

NOW, in pursuance of an order made in the said cause, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1790, any person or persons who can give any account or information touching the said Henry Webb, or of the said ship Vengeance, or whether the said Henry Webb is living or dead, and if dead, when and where he died, are required to give such account or information to WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers, in Symonds-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London, on or before the 6th day of November, 1792—and such person or persons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to Mr. SAMUEL NAYLOR, the solicitor in the cause, at No. 4, Great Newport-Street, London; or to the Rev. JOHN STANFORD, No. 46, William-Street, New-York; or to JOHN PRETTYJOHN, Esq. Bridge-Town, Barbadoes.

(3w12w) W. W. PEPYS.

WM. CLELAND,
BOSTON,
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June 1. (epim & 12awgm)

PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society for the purpose of collecting and communicating to the Society materials for forming the Natural History of the insect called the Hessian-Fly, as also information of the best means of preventing or destroying the Insect, and whatever else relative to the same may be interesting to Agriculture:

RESOLVED that, for obtaining information of the facts necessary for forming the natural history of this insect, before its entire evanishment from among us, it be recommended to all persons whose situation may have brought them into acquaintance with any such fact to communicate the same by letter addressed to Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Secretary of State to the United States.

And that the proper objects of inquiry and information may be more particularly pointed out, the following Questions are proposed.

SECTION 1. In what year, and at what time of the year, was this animal observed for the first time? Does it seem to have made its appearance in this country only of late years, or are there any reasons for supposing that it was known in any part of the United States previously to the commencement of the late revolution?

SEC. 2. At what time of the year has this insect been observed in the Egg-State? At what time in the Worm-State? And at what time in the Fly-State? How long does it remain in each of these several states? Does it pass through more than one generation in the course of a year? If it does, which generation of the insect is it that proves most injurious?

SEC. 3. What kind of Wheat does this insect prove most injurious to? Has it ever been seen on, or has it proved destructive to, the Spelts? Does it ever injure the roots of the wheat, &c? Has it ever been seen in the flowers? Does it affect the leaves? What part of the stalk is it chiefly confined to? Has it ever been known to attack the grain, or to be transported with it? In what manner does it seem to operate its injurious effects? At what season are these effects first observed to commence?

SEC. 4. Does it ever injure the Spring-wheat, the Barley, the Buck-wheat, and the Oats? Does it injure the Rye or the Indian-corn? If it does, on what part of these several vegetables does it chiefly reside? Does it inhabit any of the Grasses, or other smaller vegetables, which we cultivate in our fields, our meadows, gardens, &c? If it does, what are the names of these grasses, &c? And on what parts of these vegetables does it chiefly reside? Has it ever been observed, in any of its stages, in their flowers? Has it ever been known to injure their seeds? Does it appear to be most destructive to the grasses, &c. of the more wet, or to those of the more dry, soils? Has it ever been observed upon any of the larger trees or shrubs of the forest, garden, &c? If it has, what are the names of these trees and shrubs? And what parts of them does it commonly affect?

SEC. 5. Does this insect seem to have committed greater depredations on the different grains, but particularly on the wheat, when sown in one soil than when sown in another? Thus, for instance, is it ascertained whether this animal has proved most destructive to wheat which has been sown in a light and loose soil, or to that which has been sown in a strong and heavy soil? Do its ravages appear to have been greater or less upon the wheat of land which has been recently manured, than upon the wheat of land that has never been manured at all, or which has not been manured for a considerable length of time? N. B. All the queries of this section have also a reference to the Rye, the Oats, the Barley, &c.

SEC. 6. How far has the Bearded-wheat escaped the injuries of this insect? Which variety of the Bearded-wheat, the Yellow, the Red, or the White, has been observed to be most exempt from its injuries? Has any variety or species of the wheat entirely escaped the ravages of this insect?

SEC. 7. Is it possible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the extent of country which this insect has traversed in a year, or in any other given period of time? Are its movements rapid? Does it appear that the progress of the insect has been, in any degree, retarded, or obstructed, by rivers, by mountains, &c? Does it appear that it has pursued any general or fixed route through those countries, in which it has been observed, as to the North, the South, &c? How far to the North has it been observed; How far to the South? How far to West?

SEC. 8. Have any experiments been made to demonstrate the degree of cold which this insect, in the different stages of its existence, is capable of supporting? Is it food for other animals?

SEC. 9. What means have been found most successful for preventing the injuries committed by this insect? How far has the practice of rolling the wheat and the rye in the autumn and in the spring been found of service? Have any good consequences resulted from the practice of seeding the grain close in the spring time? Has the practice of steeping the grain of the wheat, &c. (previously to its being sown) in infusions of the Elder, and of other vegetables, been found of any service?

And while the committee ask, with earnestness, information from every person who can answer any one or more of the preceding questions, they address themselves in a peculiar manner to those on whose farms this insect has appeared, praying that they will give them such details as they can give with certainty, regardless of the style or form of their communications, since it will be the duty of the committee to reduce all the facts received from different persons into an orderly narrative, to be reported to the Society.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
CASPAR WISTAR,
} Committee.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1792.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

Concerning the manufactures of the United States, as they affect the mercantile interest.

(CONTINUED.)

MANY of the ship holders and merchants trading with foreign countries, suppose, but it is believed erroneously, that they have no interest in the promotion of manufactures. It is known that Great Britain with seventy millions of acres of cultivated land, ships fourteen millions (her whole exports being near twenty millions) in her own manufactures. The foreign trade of that kingdom, without manufactures, would manifestly be neither so great nor so various—for the value of the produce manufactured is increased from one hundred to ten hundred per cent. as is also that of the imported raw materials, which constitute a great portion of their trade. The foreign commerce of the United States, is already enlivened by manufactures. Ships, boats, oars, and handspikes, bar iron, steel, nail rods, carriages of all kinds, hats, shoes, cordage, candles, soap, oils of several kinds, starch, hair powder, distilled spirits, malt liquors, cabinet ware, plate, puncheon packs, gunpowder, potashes, bricks, chocolate, mustard, tow linens, sail cloth, potter's ware, sadlery and harness, wool and cotton cards, paper and paper hangings, tanned leather, books, snuff, manufactured tobacco, and iron manufactures are now frequently exported to foreign countries. Coastwise there is also a great trade in these and many other manufactured articles, and in raw materials and provisions for the manufacturers within the United States.

An argument of great importance to the ship holders, exporters, and underwriters, and, indeed to the cultivators of the earth, in support of manufactures is to be drawn from their tendency to promote in an easy, certain, safe, and cheap way, the naval capacities and strength of the United States. The transportation of provisions, coal, raw materials, and other articles from the southern and middle states to the northern, and the diffusion of the manufactures, to the towns on the coast, througout the union, already employs many vessels. The rice, indigo, cotton, hemp, flax, iron, hides, furs, tar, pitch, turpentine, rozin, wax, tobacco, wood and timber, flour and grain, shipped from the states, on, and to the southward of the Chesapeak. for the manufacturers in the middle and northern states, give employment at this time to a very respectable portion of our tonnage. This cannot be doubted, when it is remembered that our coasters are 110,000 tons, though our vessels in *all* the foreign trades probably do not much exceed 150,000 tons; and the former are entirely out of the reach of foreign restrictions, consequently (with the fishing vessels) are our most certain dependence. The weight of this circumstance, will be not a little increased by the recollection that the coasting trade is uncommonly interesting to a nation without transmarine colonies or dominions.

When we consider the fisheries as one of the modes of creating the powers of offence and defence at sea, and that our agriculture and commerce, must therefore be supported and defended by our fishermen, and fishing vessels, among other means, it will be satisfactory to the cultivators, and merchants, that they will be promoted by the success of our manufactures. Skins and furs of sea animals, whalebone, and the head matter of the whale, are used by various manufacturers for leather, hats, whips, candles, &c. The oils are used by leather dressers, shipbuilders, &c. and instead of candles.

It will be unnecessary to adduce to our mercantile citizens any arguments to prove, that the United States generally pay a premium on the bills purchased for their remittances for European manufactures. The exports, sales of vessels, their outward freights and the sales of lands, to foreigners, are the ordinary means applied to the payments for our imports, after deducting that part of them which, belonging to the emigrators, is not to be remitted or paid for. It is interesting to ascertain the reasons for our continuing to lose by the course of exchange. The principal cause probably is, that we draw so very large a proportion of our manufactures from one nation, that there is constantly a double demand for bills on that country. It is of importance to discover how this is to be remedied. *The other Europeans nations have had the eight years of the war almost exclusively and the nine years of the peace in a fair competition and do not supply us with manufactures equivalent to half of the stated value of the shoes made by ourselves!* It appears then, that *our own exertions only*, can relieve our merchants from this annual loss, on their remittances for several millions of dollars.

It may not be improper to take a view of the article of distilled spirits as a commodity which we are capable of manufacturing to any extent, and which will be an aid to agriculture, and an object of coasting and foreign trade. We have imported, in a single year, above eleven millions of gallons of foreign spirits and molasses. If one million of gallons of the latter were used in substance, then our imports of spirits and ingredients made into spirits, would stand at ten millions of gallons. The value of these, as they cost the country may be fairly taken at one third of a dollar on a medium, and will give 3,333,333 dollars, which is above one sixth part of the annual value of our exports. As five millions of bushels of grain would be consumed in the manufactory of a quantity of spirits equal to what was imported, in the form of spirits or ingredients employed to make them, there is no occasion for argument to prove, that *the landed interest* would be benefited by the manufacture of grain liquors (or fruit liquors) in lieu of the ten millions of gallons drawn from foreign sources. And in regard to *the mercantile interest*, it may be observed, that the supply of a foreign commodity is always precarious, and accordingly the disturbances in the several parts of the French empire, and the loss of their vintage, have deprived us of the usual importation of their brandies since the last autumn, and of the accustomed supply of molasses from the crop of 1792 of their principal colony. These two defalcations will probably amount to some millions of gallons, and must produce a void in a considerable branch of our foreign trade, for we shall not have it in our power to import the brandies and molasses, nor to export the returns for them, which have employed many thousand tons of shipping, and a considerable part of our mercantile capital and industry; nor shall we be able to export distilled spirits, manufactured from molasses, which has also employed our vessels, private funds and industry. How are the merchant and ship holder to be relieved under these injuries to their business? Manufacturing distilled spirits and malt liquors from native materials will afford considerable relief. Their capital and vessels may be employed in purchasing and transporting from the rivers and bays of the United States to the distilleries and breweries a part at least of the requisite quantities of grain, hops, fuel, and lumber, and of the manufactured liquors to domestic or foreign markets. Nor is this a mere probability. It is already an existing fact. The manufacture of grain liquors in the town of Providence (in Rhode Island) alone, in the first three months of the present year, was equivalent to 12,056 cases of geneva per annum. If the Dutch import grain from the north of Europe, to make and distribute gin from Archangel to Canton, which

is really the case, it cannot be doubted that the United States, which have the greatest surplus of grain of any country upon earth, which are rapidly increasing it, which are further from their consumers than any nation exporting grain, which have the lumber to make the casks for it, and the shipping to transport it, and are themselves great consumers of malt liquors and distilled spirits, it cannot be doubted that a nation thus circumstanced, must be able to manufacture those articles with facility and advantage to any extent of the demand. The benefits to foreign trade from the manufacture of ships, cordage, sail cloth, and anchors, as necessary instruments, and from those articles and potash, soap, candles, steel, carriages and other articles, for sale to foreigners here, or as payments or remittances to them abroad are already too obvious to need more than to be enumerated: but too much attention cannot be given to our situation, qualifications, and prospects in regard to the home manufacture of liquors, considering the disturbed state of the sugar islands, the increased consumption and prices of all the productions of the cane, the impediments to the ordinary importation of slaves, the objections to the slave trade which are appearing in different quarters, the immense population of the manufacturing countries of Europe, and their consequent necessity to employ in the culture of grain the lands they recently appropriated to the vine, as well as the impossibility of their sparing for the making of liquor all the barley, rye, and oats, which were formerly consumed in that manufacture.

There is also a considerable portion of foreign trade created by the importation of raw materials and other necessaries for the employment and consumption of the manufacturers. Cotton, hemp, bar iron, sheet iron, copper and brass in pigs and sheets, lapis calaminaris, lead, pewter, wire of every metal, woolen, cotton, and linen yarns, hempen yarns, hides, skins, and furs, wool, paper for books and hangings, dyers colours, and some others, varnish, printing types, bullion for gold and silver smiths, gold and silver leaf, glue, mahogany, and other cabinet woods, molasses, and crude sugars for distillers and refiners, manufacturers tools and implemen s, such as vises, screwplates, anvils, hammers, axes, hatchets, knives, awls, pincers, grindstones, hatters bowstrings, &c. glass plates for looking glass makers and coach makers, calicoes and linen for printing, morocco skins, and many other commodities which are expended in the workshops or families of our manufacturers, including foreign articles of apparel, furniture, food, and drink.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THAT the cause of truth will not suffer from a free discussion, is an useful and important maxim. But, like maxims in general, it must be understood only in a limited sense. Its first establishment seems to have arisen from a laudable design of discouraging the interposition of civil and ecclesiastic power in matters of opinion. Such interposition no doubt tends to retard the progress of knowledge, and exclude improvement from the world. But supposing full liberty to speak and write on every subject, it appears obvious from the situation in which mankind must forever exist, and from the immutable and various structure of their minds, and the principles of their hearts, that this liberty may be used in a way unfavorable, at least for a time, to the cause of truth—and that a discussion in this sense free, may take place, by which error shall be propagated. Were all men endued with the penetrating understandings, and did all possess the acquired knowledge of the *Newtons* and *Lockes* of our species, and were all equally capable as they of separating error from truth—were we especially all free from the biass and impetuosity of passion, the preceding maxim would be more strictly true. But while mankind in general are far inferior to individuals in mental faculties and treasures; a few of the latter may, and the more artful and active they are, the more successfully, abuse their superiority to the delusion of multitudes. While the passions have so much power in the human breast, those opinions which flatter the indulgence of them, will be propagated with peculiar facility. Besides, from a variety of circumstances, as the inattention and silence of her friends, in some instances from their inferior abilities, and frequently from their inferior wealth, rank, power or fame, &c. TRUTH may remain unsupported on the field of battle; all her forces may not be brought forward, or the contest be decided more from some accidental circumstances, than the real strength of the parties.

These reflections are general, and will apply to any time and any subject. There is, however, a particular propriety in bringing them forward to public attention at present, when errors and vices are rapidly imported from Europe, or spring forth like noxious weeds from the luxuriance of our native soil. To speak plainly, some of our publications begin to insinuate, or assert, tenets equally inimical to truth, religion, and the essential interests of man.—If the preceding observations are just, these tenets, notwithstanding their absurdity and dangerous tendency, might probably find a welcome reception from some of our citizens, even after a free and open discussion. Yet, so vastly superior is the evidence in favor of the venerable and important truths of religion to the subtleties of scepticism, that it must, if fully heard, overcome the power of ignorance and of passion. But when *arts* which the friends of truth disdain; and *ridicule*, which tho' no test of truth, may destroy its influence, are employed in the cause of error—this is not fair discussion.—When histories, travels, and all the variety of periodical publications, even down to newspapers, are stuffed with insinuations and assertions, with fly hints, and warm invectives against religion and its ministers, under the titles of enthusiasm, superstition and priests—this is no discussion at all. For it is ranking pretended, with the real abuses of religion, imputing to it those errors which in its own nature it tends to prevent; and doing it too in such a way, that all that is said must pass in general unanswered and uncontradicted. Religion, morality, and the welfare of society, may be deeply wounded by these unheeded but poisonous arrows. These methods, united to the licentiousness of courts, and some other causes, have been more or less successful through Europe. The friends of their country, reason, and christianity, ought, by discouraging or answering, as far as their nature will admit, such publications, to stop in America the most gloomy and debasing, absurd and pernicious of all tenets, from being diffused. Many of the advocates for this fashionable scepticism call themselves philosophers, and profess the warmest benevolence to mankind. But is it possible (I ask not those whom the pride of learning and opinion, a rage to distinguish themselves from the vulgar, the restlessness of bold impiety or licentious lives have rendered deaf, but those who calmly think for themselves) is it possible that the happiness of the human race can be increased by subverting their belief of those opinions which comfort and support them in every calamity and distress—by destroying those views and hopes which give prosperity its value, and life its most rational and exalted joys? Will the interests of society be promoted?—will the rights of individuals be more regarded, when the strongest barriers against the violence of the passions are thrown down—when the tribunal within our breasts, and the venerable sanctions of religion, are disregarded—when the existence of the Author of the Universe is denied?—It cannot be. When a man renounces christianity, if he has feeling and cool reflection, he must become a prey to doubt and gloomy anxiety. Not one in a thousand however stops, I believe, at such renunciation. And when he denies the immortality of the soul, and abandons the universe to an inexplicable chance, he is degraded in his own eyes, and in those of every one who embraces his creed—right and wrong cease to exist.

Were it possible that a whole nation should become so credulous and corrupt as to believe with some celebrated philosophers, we should thus exclaim—Every restraint, adieu! Unbounded ambition, avarice and sensuality, advance and enter! Here is your kingdom! Cunning and power, here you may triumph without a rival!—The reign and triumph would indeed be short—all the fierce and ravenous monsters of the deserts would be collected in a single den.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1792.

On the motion to enhance the duty on imported hemp and cordage, and to strike out imported cotton from articles exempted from duty.

MR. BOURNE said he hoped this encrease would not be agreed to—the navigation of the United States would suffer by it—as the supply furnished by the cultivation of that article, was not competent to the demand.

Mr. White said that on the principle of uniformity, he thought this duty ought to be raised; but when it is considered that many of the duties are designed to encourage the manufactures of the United States, he thought that equal attention should be paid to the agricultural interest, an interest as important as any other at least.

Mr. Williamson supported the amendment—he said the independence of the United States, in respect to its navigation, was so important an object, that he conceived every thing ought to be done to effect it. Among others, proper encouragement should be given to the raising of hemp, especially when it is considered that we have a greater proportion of land than any other country—that experiments have proved that it can be raised to advantage; that it will, if duly encouraged, conduce to rooting out the cultivation of tobacco, which impoverishes the soil, and is a mere article of luxury. He was at a loss to account for the omission of this duty in the first instance.

Mr. Parker supported the amendment—he enlarged on the good policy of affording this encouragement—he said if the gentleman who moves to disagree to the amendment, had proposed to reduce the duty on canvas, he thought it would be more consistent; and in this case he should be willing to relinquish this enhanced duty on hemp.

Mr. Goodhue said he should agree to the enhanced duty.

Mr. Lawrance opposed it, principally on account of its being a tax on a raw material, and a very essential one too to the navigation and commerce of the United States.

Mr. Madison offered some remarks in favor of the enhanced duty.

The amendment was agreed to.—Foreign cotton being inserted among the articles to be exempted from duty.

Mr. Macon moved that it should be struck out—he thought it best that the duty should be continued. Great quantities, he said, were raised in the southern states, for which they could not find a market.

Mr. Ames opposed the motion—he said there were manufactures carried on in the United States which required foreign cotton—some things could not be manufactured without cotton of a particular staple. He further remarked, that the encouragement to the raising of cotton depends on the manufactures formed from it—hence he inferred that this very encouragement is suspended on a due attention to the manufactures.

Mr. Steele stated sundry particulars to shew that the cotton raised in the southern states was adapted to every species of manufactures; and depending on encouragement from government, the farmers of North-Carolina had gone largely into the cultivation of that article. It is well known, said he, that the situation of the three southern states is favorable to the raising of hemp and cotton—and on the principles of reciprocity, he thought it but just and equal to extend encouragement to the agricultural interest of those states.

Mr. Baldwin observed that he could have wished the gentleman had mentioned the particular species of cotton which was so necessary in the manufactures, that could not be procured from the southern states. He said that there were two sorts of cotton raised there; one of a short, the other of a long staple; and under due encouragement, they would in a few years raise every description of that article.

Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Murray and Mr. Kittera, supported the motion for striking out the article.

Mr. Page, in favor of the duty, observed, that the gentleman (Mr. Ames) who had expressed his fears that American cotton would not suit the manufacturers, might lay aside his fears; for he knew from experience the contrary—that even if what had been said of the cotton of the United States were true, he knew that there was reason to believe that the cotton of the West and East-Indies would grow even in Virginia—that both had been lately introduced into that state. Such fears, he said, might upon examination perhaps be traced to the same origin with some formerly introduced into Virginia—that the sheep of America were only useful as food, their wool being unfit for the woollen manufacture. He added that he well remembered it was with difficulty some people were convinced that the salt water of America would yield *salt*. He said, for his part, he should as easily be persuaded that the fish of the United States were unfit for food, and as incapable of being cured so as to be merchantable, as that the cotton of America was unfit for the cotton manufactories; he therefore advised the worthy member to be upon his guard against such insinuations. As to himself, Mr. Page declared he had no idea that any member of either House could wish to injure the interests of any of the states; but he said he was authorised to suppose that as the manufacturers in general were foreigners, they had their prepossessions and prejudices, which might give rise to the opinions entertained by some gentlemen respecting the unfitness of our cotton for manufacture; but he averred that whatever gave rise to them, they were ill founded, as he had often seen and worn in the late war, cotton cloth and stockings, as good and fine as ever had been imported. As to encouraging the manufactures, however, said he, I have ever thought it foreign to the business of Congress, and if not so, a mere taking from one hand and giving to another—a delicate affair, which might be misunderstood and misapplied—however, as it is thrown in before us, I take my share for my constituents.

As to the fears of the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kittera) that the culture of cotton may injure the farmer, Mr. Page said he could assure him that he had found cotton a good preparative for wheat, and that lands where he lived, which had been worn out in tobacco, yielded excellent cotton, and left the ground in fine order for wheat, and that cotton, if properly encouraged, would be a good substitute for tobacco.

STOCKHOLM, April 3.

SOME of the persons taken into custody resolutely declared that the King had merited his fate, and that there were an hundred persons eager to contend for the honor of giving him the mortal blow, for the welfare of mankind.

This action certainly cannot be justified, but it is at the same time, a striking and dreadful lesson to Sovereigns, who think to sanction tyranny by law, and regard the rest of men as a vile herd, whom they may dispose of at their pleasure.

LONDON, March 1.

GERMANY.

The Elector of Mentz, as Great Chancellor of the Empire, will issue summonses to the Electors, within a month, and the day fixed for the election of an Emperor, must be within three months of that time. The circumstance of the late Emperor's son not being elected King of the Romans during his father's life time will not obstruct his election as has been supposed. The case has happened frequently.

When the throne becomes vacant by the death of the reigning Emperor, and no King of the Romans has been previously chosen, the Elector Palatine, and Elector of Saxony, have the title of Vicars of the Empire, in right of their respective offices; the one of Count Palatine, the other of Arch-Marshal of the Empire. The Emperor, in his capitulation, constantly engages to ratify and confirm, in the fullest manner possible all acts performed by the Vicars General, during the time of the interregnum.

Though the Empire be elective, yet it is so rather in words than in fact. From the time that Albert II. of the House of Austria, was chosen Emperor in 1438, the Imperial dignity has continued in the House of Austria, in which the order of primogeniture has always determined the Electors.

With regard to the King of the Romans (which, by the bye, is a mere title) if he is chosen before the demise of the Emperor, he succeeds to the Empire without any other election; if not he has all the forms to go through, and though requiring time, yet they are founded upon rules from which there is seldom any variation.

It is a mistake to suppose that strings for the shoes are a modern invention. The Beaux of St. Bartholomew's and Bridewell hospitals have worn them time out of mind; and that they were fashionable when Butler wrote his Hudibras, is proved by the following distich in his address to the widow;

Madam, I do as is my duty,
Honor the shadow of your shoe tie.

There never was an instance where public curiosity was so universally excited, as by the expectation of hearing Mrs. Siddons recite Collins's beautiful Ode to the Passions, at her Benefit, on Monday evening. This admirable composition allows our favourite an opportunity of crowding the varieties of her expression into a space, where all the merits of her countenance and action may at once be comprehended at a single view.

Great Britain is now flourishing in arts and commerce, and reaping the fruits both of her own industry and the destruction of her neighbours.—In this elevation of fortune, and external security, it will be political wisdom to guard against these internal passions, which excess of prosperity is wont to generate. It will be wisdom to anticipate, by partial and gradual reformation, those evils which might otherwise arise from a general convulsion. The most brilliant ge-

niuſes on the oppoſite ſides of the Houſe of Commons, are both equally pledged to do every thing in their power to effect a Parliamentary Reformation. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox are united in this declared determination.

It was well remarked, as is obſerved by an able and judicious friend to civil and religious liberty, by Mr. Fox, "that not only the eſtabliſhed church, but the conſtitution itſelf, ſtands materially indebted for a great proportion of its rectitude, vigor, and beauty, to rational innovaſions. Improvements may be grafted, without tumults or diſturbances, on the forms of an excellent conſtitution; where as other countries, wanting thoſe forms, and being under the neceſſity of erecting a new conſtitution on the ruins of an old one, cannot acquire liberty without ſetting every thing afloat, and making their eſcape from ſlavery through the ſhoals and quick-ſands of anarchy."

LIVERPOOL, April 14.

A gold medal has been adjudged by the Agricultural Society of Paris to M. Morcan, of Brillon, near Bar le Duc, who though poor, and the father of ſix children, has brought up a child which he found on the high-way periſhing with cold and diſeaſe

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CHARLESTON, May 29.

A correſpondent informs, that Meſſrs. Hallam and Henry, of the New-York Theatre, are expected here ſhortly, for the purpoſe of erecting a houſe and exhibiting their performances the enſuing winter. Such gentlemen, therefore, as wiſh to ſubſcribe to this company, which was formerly Mr. Douglas's, will ſhortly have an opportunity of doing ſo.

General Jackſon has declined ſerving as a repreſentative of the ſtate of Georgia in Congreſs,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, dated May 23.

"By a gentleman from Rock Landing, we have received advice of General M'Gillivray's arrival there, with a number of the upper chiefs; but, in conſequence of two white men being murdered ſome little time back, they have all returned to the Creek nation, in order to hold a grand council to decide this buſineſs, which will in all probability detain the running of the lines for theſe three months."

Married, the 6th inſtant, the Hon. Thomas Wadſworth, a ſenator of Ninety-Six diſtrict, to the amiable Miſs Lamb, late of Boſton.

COLUMBIA, May 8.

On Saturday the 28th of laſt month, as Commodore Gillon, in company with Major Butler, was returning to his ſeat on the Congaree from Col. Thomſon's plantation, his horſe took fright and ran away with a chair. The commodore jumped out and unfortunately broke his leg. He was taken to the houſe of Mrs. Hart, who lives near the place where the accident happened, and attended by Dr. Leuthold and two other gentlemen of the faculty. Several ſplinters were extracted. Both the bones were broken and had forced their way through the boot.

Sunday laſt one Gardner Williams was ſhot dead by a perſon of the name of Maſſey, on his plantation about 16 miles from town. Maſſey is not yet apprehended.

MAY 15. On Saturday laſt the federal circuit court was held here, when their honors judge Iredell and judge Bee were preſent. The court adjourned to Monday ten o'clock.

Wedneſday laſt William Maſſey, who killed Gardner Williams a few days ſince, ſurrendered himſelf to John Wilſon, Eſq. juſtice of peace, and was by him committed to Camden gaol, in order to taking his trial the next ſeſſion.

ANNAPOLIS, (M.) May 31.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 30.

"From what I could learn, there ſeemed to be a diviſion among the republicans in favor of Clinton for the office of vice-preſident. The preſent incumbent, tis generally thought, would think better of the people by mixing a little with them. He would find they were mild, amiable, and not diſpoſed to riot; that, in fact, no danger is to be apprehended from them to any of the ſalutary objects of ſociety. By being under the government of the law, adminiſtered by others, without the proſpect of wielding any other rod of authority than an ordinary walking cane, he might gradually feel with them, and look with an eye of jealouſy toward thoſe who live on public taxes, and deſpiſe the ſource from whence they are drawn."

ALBANY, June 4.

The preſident and directors of the Bank of New-York have, in the politeſt terms, tendered the ſervices of their Bank to the Bank of Albany, offering to receive and exchange our paper without any particular limitation—Hence the immediate advantages and utility of our Bank, muſt be obvious to every man of the ſmalleſt reflection.

The warmeſt advocates for our Bank, laſt winter, did not anticipate ſuch a cloſe connection with the Bank of New-York, before ours ſhould be in full operation.

A convenient houſe for the Bank, and all other matters, being nearly in readineſs, it is ſuppoſed diſcounting will commence by the middle of next week.

By letters from New-York, it appears that 1209 ſhares are ſubſcribed to the northern and weſtern canals—which added to the *mighty exertions* of the whole northern enterprize, *Schenectady included*, the aggregate number of ſhares ſubſcribed amount to 1425—whereas 1000 ſhares would have been ſufficient to have ſet the whole of both canals in motion; which in their ultimate conſequences, will enrich and animate the whole ſtate, and greatly benefit our new Bank.

As the choice of Directors for the Bank will take place on Tueſday the 12th inſt. I have to recommend the following gentlemen as Directors for the year enſuing—Stephen V. Renſſellaer, Philip Schuyler, Abraham Ten Broeck, John Maley, Daniel Hale, James Caldwell, Cornelius Glen, John Stevenſon, Jeremiah Van Renſſellaer Goldſbrow Banyar, John Taylor, Leonard Ganſevoort.

A STOCKHOLDER.

BALTIMORE, June 6.

Yeſterday the Diſtrict Court of the United States was opened at the court houſe in this town, when a well adapted charge was delivered by the Hon. Judge Paca to the jury, and proceeded to buſineſs—after which they adjourned till 10 o'clock this day.

YORK, (Pen.) June 6.

Yeſterday arrived at this place, on his way to the Weſtward, his Excellency Major General Anthony Wayne.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!

Hear! hear! hear, and attend!

ATTEND, ye Engliſhmen, ye Iriſhmen, ye Scotchmen! ye High-Dutch, ye Low-Dutch! ye Middle-Dutch! ye Frenchmen, ye Spaniards, ye Portugueſe! ye Ruſſians, ye Pruſſians, ye Heſſians! ye Swiſs, Savoyards, and Piemonteſe! Eaſt-Indians, Weſt-Indians, and Wild-Indians! Turks, Jews, and Algerines, attend!—attend, ye *foreigners*, from every country, and from every clime! attend to my words, if you wiſh to ſave your bacon.

You will be all hanged like rogues, if you do not pack off, bag and baggage, and diſappear from the territories of the United States, before the next meeting of Congreſs: for—

Lo! and behold!

Here is *John Fenno* come all the way from Boſton, to lodge informations againſt you. This very morning, in the *Gazette of the United States*, he ſwears—(and who dares diſbelieve him when he ſwears?)—that you *foreigners* are a ſet of rebellious turbulent dogs, a pack of *run-away ſlaves*, who are come here to overturn the government! *

It is happy for you, that Congreſs are not now ſitting; or who knows, but John Fenno might have influence enough to get you all tranſported to Botany-Bay, or ſome of the deſart iſlands in the Southern Ocean? Luckily the Legiſlature is now in receſs: make hay, therefore, while the ſun ſhines: ſcamper off as quick as you can, while you are yet at liberty to chooſe the place of your future abode: but be ſure you write beforehand to all your ragged turbulent friends and acquaintance in your reſpective countries, to caution them againſt coming here, to diſturb the peace of America, by writing againſt the government!

Saturday, June 9. OH LA!

* His words are, "*The abuſers of government . . . . . a majority of them are* perſons from other countries, *who having lately* eſcaped from bondage, *know not how to enjoy liberty!*"

THE paragraph alluded to in the above, which appeared in our laſt, is a *literal* tranſcript from the Newark Gazette, and is marked as a quotation in the Gazette of the United States. The Editor hereof knows not the author, and therefore the aſſertion that they are "*his words*," is a *miſtake*.

From a full conviction that the *inſinuation* is WELL FOUNDED, and that it is uſeful and important that the people ſhould be diſabuſed in reſpect to the authors of many of thoſe publications which hold up the adminiſtrators of our government as a knot of knaves; and exhibit the people of the United States to the WORLD, as the miſerable dupes of the worſt characters among them—the inſertion was made.

The foregoing, from the *National Gazette*, is a ſpecimen of the polite and candid manner in which the Editor of this paper has had the honor of being repeatedly noticed in that Gazette, and in *ſome* others, conducted on *equally* tolerant principles.

The writer has evidently two objects in view—one is, to ſtigmatize "JOHN FENNO" as inimical to foreigners; the other, to check the freedom of the preſs. With reſpect to the firſt, "JOHN FENNO" conſiders no man as a foreigner who has choſen this for his country, and is intereſted in its fate; and as to the ſecond, the attempt ſhall not ſucceed. The author of the Newark paragraph may be ſatisfied by "the *roaring*, that he has hit right."

N. B. *None but mutilated extracts from the* Gazette of the United States, *have hitherto appeared in the* National Gazette.

EXTRACT *from "Notes on the State of Virginia."*

BY MR. JEFFERSON.

"IT is for the happineſs of thoſe united in ſociety, to harmonize as much as poſſible in matters which they muſt of neceſſity tranſact together. Civil government being the ſole object of forming ſocieties, its adminiſtration muſt be conducted by common conſent. Every ſpecies of government has its ſpecific principles. Ours perhaps are more peculiar than thoſe of any other in the univerſe. It is a compoſition of the freeſt principles in the Engliſh Conſtitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reaſon. To theſe, nothing can be more oppoſed than the maxims of abſolute monarchies. Yet, from ſuch we are to expect the greateſt number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to ſhow them off, it will be in *exchange for an unbounded licentiouſneſs, paſſing, as is uſual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to ſtop preciſely at the point of temperate liberty.*"

Philadelphia, June 13.

The oldeſt inhabitant of Pennſylvania does not remember weather in the month of June equally unſeaſonable.——Monday morning at ſix o'clock, the Mercury in the thermometer ſtood at 50 degrees, within 18 degrees of the freezing point, and 40 degrees colder than it was in this city on the 31ſt of May, at three o'clock, P. M.

We are ſorry to learn, that Capt. Montfort, and a ſoldier of the firſt regiment, being lately a ſhort diſtance from Fort Jefferſon, were killed and ſcalped by the Indians, parties of whom are conſtantly hovering round that poſt, ſo that it is dangerous to venture out of ſight of it.

This happened at the ſame place where Capt. Shaylor's ſon was killed laſt February.

Now is a favorable occaſion for the occupiers of ſugar-maple lands, to make an univerſal effort. The preſent is the ſeaſon. The enſuing ſix weeks ought to be made the beſt uſe of. Let every family make a hogſhead, a barrel, a keg; according to its ability. There ſeems to be little doubt that the price of ſugars will be more than two ſixteenths, probably near three ſixteenths of a dollar per pound, according to the quantity and quality, through the enſuing year.

Col. Edward Wigglesworth, is appointed Collector of the Cuſtoms, for the port of Newburyport, in the room of Stephen Croſs, Eſq.

A ſouthern paper informs that the bulk of the materials, for the public buildings of the intended Federal City have been contracted for and are preparing, and that the walls of the firſt ſtory of both the Congreſs houſe and the Preſident's houſe will, certainly, be completed in the preſent ſummer and enſuing fall.

His Excellency John Hancock, is re-elected Governor, and the Hon. Samuel Adams, Lieut. Governor of the State of Maſſachuſetts.

Paſſengers in the ſhip Delaware, from Charleſton:—

Mr. Hazlehurſt & family,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. De Sauſſure & family,	Dr. Ruſh,
Mrs. Heyrne,	Mr. Roe,
Miſs Sproat,	Mr. P. Prioleau,
Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. I. Prioleau.
Mr. Warrington,	

"There is a morning of reaſon riſing upon man on the ſubject of government, that has not appeared before. As the barbariſm of the preſent old governments expires, the moral condition of nations with reſpect to each other will be changed. Man will not be brought up with a ſavage idea of conſidering his ſpecies as his enemy, becauſe the accident of birth gave the individuals exiſtence in countries diſtinguiſhed by different names; and as conſtitutions have always ſome relation to external as well as to domeſtic circumſtances, the means of benefiting by every change, foreign or domeſtic, ſhould be a part of every conſtitution."

"I do not believe that the people of England have ever been fairly and candidly dealt by.—They have been impoſed upon by parties, and by men aſſuming the character of leaders. It is time that the nation ſhould riſe above thoſe trifles. It is time to diſmiſs that inattention which has ſo long been the encouraging cauſe of ſtretching taxation to exceſs. It is time to diſmiſs all thoſe ſongs and toaſts which are calculated to enſlave, and operate to ſuffocate reflection. On all ſuch ſubjects men have but to think, and they will neither act wrong nor be miſled. To ſay that any people are not fit for freedom, is to make poverty their choice, and to ſay they had rather be loaded with taxes than not. If ſuch a caſe could be proved, it would equally prove that thoſe who govern are not fit to govern them, for they are a part of the ſame national maſs." *Paine's Rights of Man.*

By the Sandwich Packet, Capt. Dillon, arrived at New-York, accounts are received from Europe to the 26th of April—they ſtate that the National Aſſembly has accorded with the general anticipation, by paſſing a decree in the ſitting of Friday antecedent to the 26th of April, which ſanctions the hoſtilities of France with the king of Bohemia and Hungary—and that a deputation of twenty-four members ſhould carry the Decree to the King for his ſanction.

A correſpondent informs us, that at a late meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Univerſal Tontine, the principles of the inſtitution were fully and fairly diſcuſſed; and it appeared that, notwithſtanding the late pecuniary difficulties, near ten thouſand ſhares had been ſubſcribed in this city, excluſively of a number of ſhares diſpoſed of by one of the agents in other ſtates; and that there was a reaſonable proſpect that the ſociety would be ſoon eſtabliſhed upon an extenſive, a permanent, and beneficial foundation. The amount of the depoſits had been veſted in ſix per cent. ſtock, at an advantageous price; and the agent employed to diſpoſe of ſhares in other ſtates, had given ample ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of his truſt. It is to be expected, that a very rapid ſubſcription will take place before the 1ſt of July next, as after that day, the depoſit is encreaſed ten cents in each ſhare.

Thoſe who are acquainted with the principles and objects of this Tontine, cannot but recommend it to all perſons who are deſirous of ſecuring an independence for themſelves, or their children. The ſtate of the ſubſcriptions is fortunately ſuch, as to preclude the idea of its being a ſubject of ſpeculation, the ſubſcribers in general meaning to retain their intereſts in the ſociety; and as the articles declare that, at all events, the number of ſhares ſubſcribed on the 1ſt of January next, ſhall conſtitute the capital of the Tontine, there can be no poſſibility of a premature diſſolution of the Company.

Dunlap's Dai. Adv.

Extract of a letter from St. Georges, Grenada, to a gentleman in New-York, May 16.

"Juſt as I cloſed my letter of yeſterday, a dreadful fire broke out in the Carenage of this town, and in the courſe of three hours every houſe there was burnt to aſhes except three. The fire is not yet totally extinguiſhed but ſo far got under as to relieve the people in the bay from the dreadful apprehenſion of ſharing the fate of the Carenage. The loſs is eſtimated at, at leaſt 100,000l. ſterling."

Opinions on government, eſpecially thoſe which are novel, ſhould be ſcrutinized before they are received as truths; if on examination they turn out to be merely dogmatiſms, unſupported by facts or experience—nor juſtly deducible from either the poſitive or relative ſituation of ſociety manners or things under any form of government whatever, it is to be preſumed that they will not be ſwallowed like a quack noſtrum, leſt we thereby take poiſon inſtead of wholeſome medicine.

There are opinions ſported now a days which are ſo extremely right, that they are attended with all the pernicious conſequences of the reverſe.

Juſt and equal laws have been conſidered as the only competent guardians of *right* and *liberty*; but an opinion has been lately ſet up, that any *definite* ideas of liberty, tho ſanctioned by the voice of the people, whether contained in written laws, or any other inſtrument, are not ſo ſafe a depoſitum, as that *general* ſenſe of the rights of man which is impreſſed on human nature—and which ſupercedes the uſe or neceſſity of all expreſſed ſocial agreements, covenants or charters whatever.

☞ *In the Price Current of this day, are forty variations from the laſt publiſhed in this Gazette.*

*** *Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be publiſhed in this paper once for 50 Cents, and each ſubſequent inſertion at 20 Cents.*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		22/2
3 per Cents,		13/
Deferred,		13/6
Indents,		13/
Final Settlements,		18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	65	per cent. prem.
Shares Bank North-America,	17	ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Delaware,	*Art,*	*Charleſton*
Brig Hannah,	*Latimer,*	*Cape-Francois*
St. George,	*De Coſta,*	*Oporto*
Polly,	*Reed,*	*London*
Sloop Commerce,	*Belcher,*	*Cape-Francois*
Lively,	*King,*	*New-York*

By accounts from London, by the brig Polly, Captain Reed, we learn that a verbal account arrived in London on Sunday morning 15th April, brought by the Purſer of the Gen. Coote Indiaman, from Bengal, that Tippoo Saib was ſurrounded on all quarters, his army deſerting in great numbers, all reſources cut off from him.—From theſe circumſtances, there is little doubt but that he will be captured.

The ſhip Birmingham Packet, Capt. Simmons, for Briſtol, cleared the Capes of Delaware (with a fine breeze) laſt Thurſday morning.

The brig Peace and Plenty, Henry Johnſon, maſter, of Newbury-Port, has arrived in London from St. Michaels; the veſſel was ſo bad, and ſo totally decayed, that ſhe was condemned, as unfit for ſervice.

Charleſton, May 23. Yeſterday arrived the brig Benjamin, Brookhouſe, Salem, New-England, 12 days; ſchooner Betſey, Dunrey, Wilmington, N.C.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1792.

THE Printers of Newſpapers in the United States are deſired to take Notice, That Mr. *Francis Bailey*, Mr. *Daniel Humphreys*, and Meſſrs. *Spotſwood* and *Carey*, of this City, have ceaſed to print Newſpapers, and of courſe can receive none from the other Printers free of Poſtage. The Printers of Newſpapers are therefore deſired to diſcontinue ſending their Papers to thoſe Gentlemen, unleſs they ſhould become *Subſcribers*, on the footing of other Citizens.

As divers Printers in other Places may have diſcontinued their printing of Newſpapers, the Poſtmaſters in thoſe places are deſired to give Notice thereof in the Newſpapers in which they uſually Adverti ſe; that the Newſpapers ſent to ſuch former Printers may be diſcontinued, and the Public Mails be relieved from uſeleſs Burthens.

T. PICKERING.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JUNE 13.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

	ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c	8c
	Allum, Engliſh, pr. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	
	Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d	100d
	——Pearl,	137d	140d
	Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Brandy, common,	1d	20c
	——Cognac	1d	33c
	Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c	40d
	Bricks, pr. M.	4d	7d
	Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 80c	2d
	Ditto, pilot	3d	67c
	Ditto, ſmall water	36c	40c
	Beer, American, in bot pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d	40c
	—— pr. bbl.	4d	67c
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,	9d	10d
	Merch. pine	16d	17d
	Sap, do.	8d	
	——N. Eng.	11d	
	Cedar	14d	
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 1d 33c pr. M.		
	Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt.	3d	33c
	Beef, Boſton	8d	
	—— Country	6d	7d
	Butter pr. lb.	16c	
	——in kegs	9c	10c
CANDLES	Sper. pr. lb.	43c	
	Wax	53c	56c
	Myrtle Wax	13c	
	Mould, tallow	11c	
	Dipped	10c	
	Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c	
	—— Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate	17c	18c
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d	20c
	Coal pr. buſhel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	14d	67c
	Coffee pr. lb.	20c	
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d	67c
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	26c	33c
	Currants	13c	
	Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d	33c
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax	11c	12c
	Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c	90c
	Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	4d	80c
	——Common,	4d	40c
	——Bur middlings, beſt	3d	84c
	——Meal, Indian	2d	52c
	——ditto Rye,	2d	67c
	——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d	
	Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	
	Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d	67c
	Do. pr. gall.	80c	
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d	21d 33c
	Ginger, whiterace	7d	
	Ditto, common	7d	
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.	8c	
	Ginſeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed	4d	
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buſh	90c	93c
	Rye	54c	
	Oats	26c	
	Indian corn	40c	
	Barley	90c	
	——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	
	Buckwheat per buſh.	40c	
	Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
	American, pr. lb.	4c	5c
	Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d	67c
	Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c	11c
	Hops	27c	
	Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d	
	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina	40c	1d
	Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d	33c
IRON	Caſtings pr. cwt	3d	47c
	Bar pr. ton,	82d	67c
	Pig	24d	26d 67c
	Sheet	173d	33c
	Nail rods	96d	
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d	5d
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars	7d	
	Lead, white	10d	10d 67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c	17c 20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
	Logwood	24d	
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d	
	——ſecond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maſt ſpars	33c	67c
	Molaſſes pr. gall.	44c	50c
	Muſtard per. lb.	87c	
	Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d——	10c	
	Nutmegs pr. lb.	7d	8d
OIL	Linſeed, pr. gall.	65c	67c
	Olive	87c	
	Ditto pr. caſe,	2d	50c
	Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box	10d	50c
	—baſkets 12 bottles	5d	
	Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c	
	Train	24	27c
	Whale	22c	28c
	Porter pr. caſk,	5d	33c
	——London, pr. doz.	1d	60c
	Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c	1d 6c

	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c	2d
	Pork, Burlington,	11d	11d 67c
	——Lower county	10d	
	——Carolina	9d	
	Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c	
	Pepper, pr. lb.	50c	
	Pimento	16c	
	Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d	
	Ditto pr. jar	3d	
	Ditto pr. box	4d	
	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c	
	Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM	Jamaica pr. gall.	118c	122c
	Antigua	111c	
	Windward	93c	100c
	Barbadoes	87c	
	Country, N. E.	67c	
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot	140d	
STEEL	German pr. lb.	9c	
	Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	10d	
	American pr. ton	113d 33c	
	Crowley's pr. fag	10d 67c	
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown	6c	
	——White	8c	
	——Caſtile	11c	
	Starch	7c	
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d	6oc
	Spermaceti, refined,	48c	
	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,	28c	
	——Boſton, No. I.	30c	
	—— No. II.	29c	
	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	12d	
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb	22c	
	Loaf, ſingle refined	25c	
	Ditto, double do.	36c	
	Havannah, white	17c	18c
	Ditto, brown,	15c	
	Muſco. pr. cwt	14d	16d 67c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buſh.	24c	27c
	Liverpool	29c	
	Cadiz	23c	24c
	Liſbon	25c	27c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d	13d 33
	Do. L O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreſſed	12d	13d 33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d 33c	
	——Sap	8d	8d 67d
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000	29d	
	W. O. hogſhead	19d	38c
	R. O. do.	19d	50c
	Leogan	21d	33c
	Barrel	10d	
	Heading	26d	67c
SKINS	Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d	67c
	Minks	20c	40c
	Fox, grey	40c	80c
	——red	1d	20c
	Martins	24c	1d
	Fiſhers	33c	67c
	Bears	3c	
	Racoons	27c	60c
	Muſk-rats	11c	20c
	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d	
	Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beſt	3d 60c	73c
	——inferior	2d 67c	3d
	——old	4d	67c
	Rappahannock	2d 50c	3d
	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
	Dark	2d	40c
	Long-leaf	2d	40c
	Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d	23c
	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
	——old	do.	
TEAS	Hyſon pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
	Hyſon ſkin,	53c	67c
	Souchong,	50c	93c
	Congo,	43c	50c
	Bohea,	30c	33c
	Tallow, refined	9c	
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Varniſh,	33c	37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
	Liſbon	96d	100d
	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
	Fayal	44c	49c
	Port pr. p.	106d	67c 120d
	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d	
	Claret	4d	6d
	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days 1⅔	pr. ct. above par.
60 days 2⅔	ditto.
30 days 4⅓	pr. ct. above par.
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	37½c
90 days	36½c
Government bills, drawn at 40 days per 11 guilders,	4d 41c
France, 60 days	81c

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brenſwick.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—— And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choice firſt quality BEEF, do.
Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and 114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epgt)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792 *tf.* THE COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

Houſe of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious Houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Eſq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſtock of the beſt Liquors, and will uſe every exertion to give ſatisfaction by procuring, in their ſeaſon, the beſt of every ſpecies of proviſion, and having the ſame ſerved up in the moſt neat and elegant manner.

[1aw1ſtJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that tranſfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which tranſfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the tranſfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order. JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000 Dollars is	2000
1		1000	1000
2		500	1000
5		200	1000
10		100	1000
30		50	1500
90		20	1800
1675		4	6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and incloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.